**The Daily and Weekly Commercial**—News Papers Discontinued.—Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

☞ If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must PAY all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.—NO. 32. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 15, 1872.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1872.

**The Glorious Work of the Day.**

The National Republican Convention has done glorious work to-day, and the spirit of the Convention and the result of their deliberations has inspired Republicans with unextinguishable enthusiasm and confidence, and filled the Democrats and Greeley Republicans with dismay and despair. The convention met at ten o'clock this morning, all the available space in the vast Academy, which seats four thousand persons, was occupied, the auditorium with delegates, the galleries with spectators. In such multitudes of spectators it was to be expected that there would be many attracted by curiosity merely, having no sympathy with the Republican party, but when Grant's name was presented, not only the delegates but the large majority of the spectators in the galleries joined in the shouts with which the honored name was greeted. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and at the same moment an immense pile of cards as arose at the rear of the stage presenting a splendid

**Painting of Gen. Grant**

n horseback. As the picture rose to view, the hole convention started to their feet and greeted he portrait with deafening shouts, to which were added enthusiastic responses from the galleries. hen the roll of States was called, and, as their State, and Territory after Territory contributed a stone to the pyramid which the Republican party, a National Convention assembled, erected to its hosen leader, cheers greeted the result of each ote. And finally, when Wyoming had placed the opmost stone on the structure, and the work was nnounced to be completed,

**There Was a Broad-Seated Description.**

Old men and young, matrons and maidens, joined the acclaim, recognizing the fact that the Republican party had placed in nomination the man most orthy to be intrusted with the administration of ir government for the next four years. The band ayed

**"John Brown's Body."**

he whole immense audience rising to their feet, aving hats and handkerchiefs and cheering in nis chorus till their "Glory, glory, hallalujah" ook the building. Then followed other patriotic airs o the space of a full half hour, the audience joining in the choruses to each. L. B. Church, of Montana, sang "Red, White and Blue," which he sang the Convention which nominated Lincoln twelve ars ago. The effect of the announcement of this ct, and the song itself, was electrical. The audice was completely carried away, and a perfect hirlwind of cheers swept through the Academy rrying all before it. While these scenes were being enacted, it was curious to note

**ie Appearance of the Greeley Republicans.**

Whitelaw Reid and Sam. Bowles occupied seats ar your correspondent, and as the enthusiasm of ant was manifested in every delegation and roughout the galleries, so different from the reption of Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati, they ked as if they saw the whole advertising on the wall.

**The Platform.**

Following the nomination of Grant came the presitation of names for Vice President; but before a ice was taken, the Committee on Resolutions ame forward. Each successive plank as it was d by Gov. Hawley was greeted with applause, l one relating to the Woman question receiving arked indorsement.

**Nomination for Vice President.**

uring the ballot for Vice President the utmost ilement prevailed. Colfax's friends are, of rse, deeply disappointed at his defeat, but they e it in the best possible spirit, and when the call of tes and Territories had been completed, Wilson d received 364½ votes, and Colfax 320½, 377 being essary to a choice. Before the result was announced, which was received with deafening applause for J. F. Lewis, of that State, changed twenty es from Lewis to Wilson, giving him the nomination. This action was received with enthusiasm and surpassed by that which followed the nomination of Grant. The feeling was intensified when ry S. Lane, Chairman of the Indiana egation, moved that the nomination of Wilson made unanimous. The motion was seconded in a few nt words, and the nomination of the strongest that could have been made. Mr. Colfax's friends conceded to have been one of the strongest that ld have been made. Mr. Colfax's friends conthat Wilson is a more popular man, especially ng the workingmen and in the South, and will him their hearty support. A telegram announced

**e Result of the Convention Gives Entire Satisfaction**

all Republicans. The high character of the delees, the harmony, and great enthusiasm which have ailed throughout the entire proceedings, even ong the friends of opposing candidates, and the ngth of the nomination, give the supporters of the nomination full assurance that the ticket inated to-day will be triumphantly indorsed by people of the United States in November.

**cial Dispatch to the Commercial.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Committee of Platis not having come in, there was some delay in ing the session. It is understood there has been serious difference of opinion in the committee. ong the Chairman, T. H. Settle, called the Convention to order. The roll of States was called, and presence of each one was announced by the irman of the respective delegations. Here it was overed that about a hundred persons had obof entrance surreptitiously to the body—all of m were expelled by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

**Prayer.**

ayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Harper, of the h Broad Street Church. He spoke of the day as which would be memorable in the future; a day h was to record another page in our national ry; a day in which reconciliation and ground which icted not merely the welfare but possibly the ny of the nation. He prayed that the platform t established should be the embodiment of wise, and human principles, and that the men to be ted so bear the banner of the party that it may t the highest places of honor and trust in this should be specially blessed, and that the efforts he Convention should be crowned with glorious ess.

**Rules and Order of Business.**

. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, from the Comee on Rules and Order of Business, reported the States be called in alphabetical order, and each State shall be entitled to double its Senaand Congressional votes according to the re-

apportionment. The report of credentials the first, and a platform to be the subject of the nominations. Roll call shall not be dispensed on nominations, and when a majority given for candidate appears, the chairman shall put the tion to the Convention—"Shall the nomination such candidate?" In case of a divided majority s the Chairman shall state the vote in detail for candidate or proposition.

e rules of the House of Representatives were ally adopted, but only five minute speeches allowed, except by consent of the Convention, ed that in nominating candidates ten minutes should be allowed. The National Committees ected by the respective States. The report was unanimously adopted.

**[Report of the Committee on Credentials.**

, President, of Iowa, from the Committee on entials, reported all the States and Territories ented in full, there being no contested seats except Dakota and Utah. From Dakota they admit all four delegates, with two seats between them. In the case of Utah they admit the Hollister-Gould delegates.

Mr. Southard, of California, moved to amend the report so as to admit both sets of Utah delegates. He understood one set were excluded because they were Mormons.

Mr. Stoddard, of Massachusetts, said the excluded delegates were excluded because not regularly chosen.

Mr. Spencer, of New York, said these men had come a great way, and he proposed to admit and marry all.

Mr. Wurtz, of New York, said that that proposition had been made in the committee, and that the compromise had been distinctly refused by the Mormon delegates.

The amendment was rejected and the report was then adopted.

**Meeting of National Executive Committee.**

The chairman stated that the National Executive Committee is called to meet in an adjoining hall immediately after the adjournment of the Convention.

**A Warning to England.**

Mr. Parsons, of Alabama, offered a resolution exfolling peace, but warning England that we will uphold the government firmly in maintaning our rights.

Mr. Parker moved to submit the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. A motion to table was rejected, and then a motion to refer was carried.

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, moved that all resolutions offered be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Robinson, of Louisiana, moved to refer without reading. Mr. Parker accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted.

**Resolutions from the Union League.**

Mr. McMichael presented a communication to the Convention, which, being resolutions from the Union League of America, the Convention by a vote ordered to be read. They set forth the principles of the Republican party and urged the importance of faithfully standing by and upholding them against all foes, opposition or treachery. An expression sustaining universal civil rights, and anti-Ku-Klux legislation called forth applause.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, followed the reading of the Union League resolutions with a brief approval, and moved the resolutions be entered on the minutes and printed. Adopted.

**A Voice from the Ex-Secession Side.**

Mr. Flannigan, of Texas, called upon Gen. George W. Carter, of Louisiana, who led a rebel brigade during the war. He wanted to hear from the ex-secession side of the house. [Cries of "Carter," "Carter."]

Gen. Carter came to the platform, but spoke so inaudibly that it was difficult to hear him at first. He said he had been a rebel, but was reconstructed, and came out of the war with two planks in his platform —first, that if he couldn't get what he wanted, he would take what he could get and reconstruct, that a whipped man had no right to dictate what he would have. He had learned that the will of the people must be respected. Referring to Mr. Greeley, he said the people of the South respected more the man who was true to his principles than the politician who sells. If the Democrats nominate Greeley at Baltimore, he believed the Democratic party would split. Democratic votes in Louisiana than Greeley. [Great cheers.]

**A German on the Ku-Klux.**

Mr. Straubach, of Alabama, being called out, addressed the Convention in strong German accent. He recited the outrages committed in his State to illustrate the importance of decided legislation. In conclusion, he predicted that Schurz would not muster enough delegates of decent men to follow his own political funeral.

**Illness of Mr. "Carpetbagger."**

Mr. Storrs, of Illinois, was called out. He said he represented in part the greatest carpet-bag State in the Union. There was only one man in the delegation who was born in the State. He eulogized the energy and enterprise of the people, and said if carpet-bag trees produced such fruit let us plant them. For God's sake, all cover the lash. The speech was interrupted by repeated cries of "Time, time," the Chairman interfered and restored order.

Mr. Storrs proceeded with his speech. He ridiculed the professions of Carl Schurz, who, he had failed, miserably, both in war and in peace. He ignored him as his fellow-citizen, saying that he was no longer. He predicted the re-election of President Grant as his own successor by a larger majority than any candidate had ever got. As he closed his remarks there was great confusion and impatient calls to proceed with business. Several delegates proposed to go on at once with the nominations, and instead of waiting for the report of the Committee on Platform, that the Chairman interfered and restored order.

Mr. Storrs proceeded with his speech. He ridiculed the professions of Carl Schurz, who, he had failed, miserably, both in war and in peace. He ignored him as his fellow-citizen, saying that he was no longer. He predicted the re-election of President Grant as his own successor by a larger majority than any candidate had ever got. As he closed his remarks there was great confusion and impatient calls to proceed with business. Several delegates proposed to go on at once with the nominations, and instead of waiting for the report of the Committee on Platform, that the Chairman interfered and restored order.

**Meeting of National Executive Committee.**

The chairman stated that the National Executive Committee is called to meet in an adjoining hall immediately after the adjournment of the Convention.

**A Warning to England.**

Mr. Parsons, of Alabama, offered a resolution exfolling peace, but warning England that we will uphold the government firmly in maintaning our rights.

Mr. Parker moved to submit the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. A motion to table was rejected, and then a motion to refer was carried.

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, moved that all resolutions offered be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Robinson, of Louisiana, moved to refer without reading. Mr. Parker accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted.

**Resolutions from the Union League.**

Mr. McMichael presented a communication to the Convention, which, being resolutions from the Union League of America, the Convention by a vote ordered to be read. They set forth the principles of the Republican party and urged the importance of faithfully standing by and upholding them against all foes, opposition or treachery. An expression sustaining universal civil rights, and anti-Ku-Klux legislation called forth applause.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, followed the reading of the Union League resolutions with a brief approval, and moved the resolutions be entered on the minutes and printed. Adopted.

**A Voice from the Ex-Secession Side.**

Mr. Flannigan, of Texas, called upon Gen. George W. Carter, of Louisiana, who led a rebel brigade during the war. He wanted to hear from the ex-secession side of the house. [Cries of "Carter," "Carter."]

Gen. Carter came to the platform, but spoke so inaudibly that it was difficult to hear him at first. He said he had been a rebel, but was reconstructed, and came out of the war with two planks in his platform —first, that if he couldn't get what he wanted, he would take what he could get and reconstruct, that a whipped man had no right to dictate what he would have. He had learned that the will of the people must be respected. Referring to Mr. Greeley, he said the people of the South respected more the man who was true to his principles than the politician who sells. If the Democrats nominate Greeley at Baltimore, he believed the Democratic party would split. Democratic votes in Louisiana than Greeley. [Great cheers.]

**A German on the Ku-Klux.**

Mr. Straubach, of Alabama, being called out, addressed the Convention in strong German accent. He recited the outrages committed in his State to illustrate the importance of decided legislation. In conclusion, he predicted that Schurz would not muster enough delegates of decent men to follow his own political funeral.

**Illness of Mr. "Carpetbagger."**

Mr. Storrs, of Illinois, was called out. He said he represented in part the greatest carpet-bag State in the Union. There was only one man in the delegation who was born in the State. He eulogized the energy and enterprise of the people, and said if carpet-bag trees pro-duce such fruit let us plant them. For God's sake, all cover the lash. The speech was interrupted by repeated cries of "Time, time,"

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

THE Greeleyites are getting very little comfort from the *Herald* now-a-days. That paper perceives clearly how the election is going, as do discerning men generally. Nothing done by the Baltimore Convention, or omitted to be done by it, will change the present aspect of the case, which the *Herald* sums up as follows:

"On the broad principle that the election of Gen. Grant is a foregone conclusion, which nothing is likely to change, it matters very little what course the wavering Democracy may eventually conclude to pursue in the Presidential campaign, so far as the present prospect is concerned. The people have started to discover in the unsavory character of President any sound reason for withdrawing from him that confidence which four years ago gave them the electoral vote of twenty-six States of the Union out of thirty-three represented in the Electoral College, and hence the contest is now almost decided upon as decided and the Presidential succession settled for four years to come."

JUDGING from the tone of the Southern papers with respect to the matter, the impression seems pretty generally to obtain in that quarter that the recent decision of the Supreme Court that a pardon relieves the offender from all of loyalty, entitles persons so pardoned to recover for all property taken or destroyed by the Federal armies during the war. This is a misapprehension. The decision in question is held to have reference to a single class of claims only—those for property seized by Treasury agents, the proceeds of which were paid into the United States Treasury. The Court of Claims has no jurisdiction of claims for property taken or destroyed by the Union armies. This jurisdiction was expressly taken from it by act of Congress. Moreover, application to the Court of Claims for the proceeds of property seized by Treasury agents was limited to two years after the war, and lapsed in 1868. so that the Court cannot now entertain any new case of this kind. The only legislation bearing on claims for property destroyed by the Federal armies is the Commission of Claims for Southern loyalists, which is confined to claims for commissary and quartermaster's stores taken by military authority. Observance of these facts may prevent some from indulging in fruitless hopes and putting themselves to useless trouble.

SINCE the delivery of Senator SUMNER's speech, in which he insisted that military and civil authority are incompatible with each other, it is understood that the Spiritualistic fraternity is overrun with messages from the shades of CESSAR, CHARLEMAGNE, FREDERIC THE GREAT, CROMWELL, NAPOLEAN, WILLIAM OF ORANGE, and other military leaders who also won civil triumphs and renown, acknowledging the justice of his criticism and expressing the profoundest sort of regret that the world should so greatly have overrated them during so long a period. It is not improbable that a ghostly convention may shortly be held on the other side of STYX, to take into consideration the best means of undeceiving the people of the present age with regard to this matter. Should the project be carried out, a number of distinguished historians of the past are expected to participate in the proceedings, with a view of giving directions to the sublunary publishers of their writings to eliminate therefrom whatever testimony they may contain to the high achievements of these great soldiers in the arts of peace and the science of statesmanship. A record of the whole proceedings will, of course, be transmitted through spiritualistic agency to MR. SUMNER himself, for such corrections and revisions as his superior knowledge, judgment, and insight into character, may dictate.

THE Mobile *Register*, which is still in hopes of some day seeing the Cause triumphant, is of opinion that the people of the South must all go together, and says, with respect to the possible nomination of MR. GREELEY by the Baltimore Convention—"If we all agree to vote for an imp of the devil as better for us than any other imp, let us plump him." This explains an illustration which we find used first or last by Democratic speakers and writers, wherein the alleged alarm of Republicans at the Cincinnati movement is likened to the consternation of the novice who, one day peeping into his master's books of magic, found himself face to face with a demon he had unconsciously raised with no knowledge of the spell to lay him again. These references to MR. GREELEY are not of a very complimentary character, it is true. Still, in some sort, they doubtless feed his vanity. Notwithstanding the plumper which the *Register* calls upon the South to give him in the event of his nomination, however, and the people's ignorance of magic spells, the "imp of the devil" will most certainly be laid beyond question that the same power which quelled one diabolic insurrection a short time ago will be quite equal to defeat this second attempt to raise the devil. And therefore let the *Register* be content.

MORE spontaneous and genuine enthusiasm than was apparent in the Philadelphia Convention was probably never witnessed in an assembly of the kind. Since its adjournment the evidence is abundant that the feeling there displayed conveyed a fair expression of the sentiment which prevails throughout the country. The people are just and fair-minded, and feel called upon to resent the insults heaped upon their chief and benefactor, by men who in mere personal resentment forgot the obligations of common decency and gratitude. That such a degree of success of PRESIDENT GRANT'S administration there is enough to command popular approval, the popular indorsement of his nomination means much more, and publishes a lesson which may bring about useful results in the future. It is a noticeable fact that in ST. LOUIS, the cradle and centre of the liberal movement, GRANT'S renomination gives more satisfaction and excites greater enthusiasm than anywhere else. The proceedings are unstudied and spontaneous, having sprung from the people themselves, and are all the more significant for being unpremeditated. They are the more significant for being unprompted by any of the leaders of the movement in that city. They are the more significant for being wholly unexpected by the Democrats, who had been encouraged to believe that the Republicans of St. Louis were disposed to repudiate the nomination. The Democrats of St. Louis have been misled by the noisy utterances of a few disappointed politicians, who have been permitted to create the impression that he was favorable to their candidates, and would aid them in the canvass; representations which are now known to have had no foundation in fact. With equal assiduity the same partisans are now publishing a long list of German papers which are claimed as supporters of GREELEY and BROWN. Referring to this list, the New York *Staatszeitung* ascribes its preparation to some German newspaper Gipsy, who has speculated upon Anglo-American credulity and ignorance of the German press. It then adds: 'We have at least a hundred and fifty German exchange papers, and among them are not six which really work for GREELEY, and there are not twelve which seem to desire GREELEY'S indorsement by the Democratic National Convention." In response to the report spread abroad in the East that GREELEY is very popular among the Germans on the Pacific coast, the same paper quotes the San Francisco *Abendpost*, which says: "We do not know a single German here enthusiastic for GREELEY, or inclined to vote for that *Temperenzler* and eccentric, who possesses neither knowledge of human nature nor firmness of political character." Of the few German papers which indorsed the Cincinnati nominations, while some still apathetically occupy the ground then taken, others, like the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, have cast off both GREELEY and BROWN. To the list of Democratic German papers which have declared that they will under no circumstances support GREELEY must now be added the Philadelphia *Demokrat*. "This," says a local German contemporary, "is the more important as the publisher of the *Demokrat* is the owner of at least twenty-five country papers." In fact, all signs indicate the complete prospective fulfillment of the New York *Staatszeitung's* prediction that before the end of June Master GREELEY'S candidate's cloak will be dispatched to the lumber room and himself restored to the editor's chair. At least so far as these results are dependent on the German vote they may justly be considered as certain.

### THE TROUBLES OF THE OPPOSITION.

The failure of MR. GREELEY to develope any considerable amount of strength among Republicans, and the certain refusal of a portion of the Democratic party to accept him if he is nominated at Baltimore—the number of this class increasing daily—are points which are making considerable impression on the minds of the leaders of the anti-GRANT forces, and may materially modify their plans before the Baltimore Convention meets. At every turn, however, they are met by serious difficulties. The Democrats in Missouri, Tennessee, and possibly one or two other States, have declared formally for GREELEY, and have all their campaign plans laid accordingly. In those States the nomination at Baltimore of a candidate other than MR. GREELEY would produce fatal derangement,—the Democracy in those States having placed their hands to the plow, and cannot turn back. Still the growing tendency is to nominate some other candidate, in which event even MR. GREELEY stands pledged to withdraw (how can he withdraw in the States named?) and support the candidate who is the better Republican. Many and great as are the difficulties, the Democracy have no doubt that they would have been inclined to assent to MR. GREELEY have come to entertain different views and are casting about for a new man. To this fact, we suspect, is to be attributed the recent casting up of the name of Chief Justice THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, for the Baltimore market, whose Republicanism in ordinary times would hardly win MR. GREELEY'S support; but there is not much telling now what MR. GREELEY will or will not do. The friends of fair, open-handed and candid judges to be found now who will profess confidence that General GRANT can be beaten with GREELEY is smaller than it was two weeks ago, and is growing less continually; and yet to throw off GREELEY and take up THOMPSON or some other candidate, it is equally plain, would scarcely lessen the embarrassments of opposition to GRANT. The supporters of GRANT, so far as they take an interest in these things, would prefer to have MR. GREELEY taken up by the Baltimore Convention, though whether he or some one else is brought out there will not change the result to which the country even now is pretty generally settling down—the election of GRANT. The real idea, apart from the personal character of Gen. GRANT is a business, commercial and financial necessity, is going to prevail. In every quarter, on this ground, Democrats are to be found who have already made up their minds to vote for him, as a duty they owe to themselves and a measure of safety, and the number of Democrats who will be thus influenced—increasing continually. It will not matter much, therefore, whether the Democracy [illegible] It is probable that if the proffered cession of the Samoan group of islands to the United States should not be accepted, Germany will make a strong effort to obtain them. That country is energetically moving to secure outliving colonies, a step which has become a necessity in consequence of the great growth of the navy which has been determined upon. Every maritime power of course needs coaling stations and depots for supplies in various quarters of the world; and these islands, whether as a station for war vessels or a touching point for commercial steamers, would doubtless be found extremely convenient to Germany in the new direction which her ambition has indicated. The group are fertile, too, that their acquisition means increased trade and commerce as well as naval convenience and advantage. They are on the direct commercial highway between our Pacific ports and the Australian colonies, and it is by no means impossible that if this country should accept the offer which has been made, it might ultimately result in the acquisition of other fertile islands, such as the Society group, and the Hawaiian and Viji Islands, lying adjacent. At all events, the possession of the Samoans would form a foothold in that important quarter of the globe, and it is to be hoped the offer of the chiefs may not be lightly rejected.

SOME papers are beginning to call for a reduction in the number of cadets annually appointed to the Naval Academy, or, failing that, for the appointment of a board to examine and report the names of cadets who resign or are unable to pass the examinations, to refund to the government the money expended upon them. It is pointed out that the present law provides for the appointment of two hundred and sixty-five cadets, and the graduation of sixty-five of them every year; a number for whom the most persistent naval activity would be insufficient to find employment. It appears, however, that the appointments and examinations are very strict, and that in addition to numerous dismissals for violations of the rules of the institution and of resignations on account of incapacity, a large proportion are discharged by reason of failure to sustain successful examinations at the commencement of the graduating term; the result being that less than one-fourth of the boys originally nominated to cadetships ever enter the naval service of the country. This is held to be altogether too great a proportion of chaff to the wheat; and hence the demand is made that the quantity put into the machine shall be decreased, or that somebody other than the government shall pay for the winnowing of the useless particles.

THE question of the proper treatment of inmates of penal institutions is one of the gravest problems of modern civilization; and it seems somewhat singular that Massachusetts, which boasts so many wise thinkers and devoted philanthropists, should not long ago have given special attention to this important subject. So far from this being the case, however, it appears from a recent report of the State Legislative Committee on prisons, that the principal penal institution of Boston is "a wretched place and a disgrace to the State and country." Neither sunlight nor daylight, it is said, ever enters the cells, which are reported as altogether inadequate, and there are no suitable arrangements for preserving cleanliness on the part of their inmates. The consequences are indifference are of the more damaging. The modern Athens is the home of much scholarly culture and elegant refinement. It is the favorite resort of poets, philosophers and artists—her bibliothecs of what are termed modern ideas—and it is in a few days to be honored with a vast assemblage gathered from all quarters of the globe, for a particular and unique Peace Jubilee. Let us hope that not many days will be permitted to elapse after the adjournment of the latter have died away, before effectual measures are taken to efface the foul stain from the good name and fame of that proud and ambitious city.

IT is not unlikely that, when the Democracy get fairly warmed up to the work of the campaign, the Republican party will find itself charged with having caused the intense and protracted cold weather of last winter, with being the author of the late destructive floods, and for aught we know that have occurred in different parts of the country, with encouraging the ravages of the cotton worm and potato bug,—in short, with having plotted to bring about whatever material damage or disaster nature and the elements may have inflicted upon our fair land. At all events an excellent and promising start has been made in this direction. Remarking on the recent decided tendency of Western grain toward the St. Lawrence instead of New York, the *World* charges the Republican party with having crippled the industry and crushed the commerce of the country; while, not to be out-done in Democratic zeal, the Detroit *Free Press* has another indictments against the President, charges him with "Simony"—a term which, according to the philologists, is derived from *Simon Magus*, who wished to purchase the power of conferring supernatural gifts, and which the text books of English law define as a corrupt presentation to a benefice in the church—the term being purely ecclesiastical, and having no secular or political meaning whatever. At this rate of progress we shall be saddled with the potato bugs before the campaign is half over.

### SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

Recently the Greeleyites have been flattering themselves that, after all, a considerable number of the German adherents of the liberal movement had resolved to support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. At first the rejection of Messrs. GRATZ and BROWN on the part of the Germans was declared in terms so positive and explicit, that no room was left for doubt about the fact, or for any hope of change, and the great New York organ of the movement treated the attitude of the Germans with dignified silence. The truth is that, instead of gaining, Messrs. GREELEY and BROWN have steadily lost ground among the German element. Though to a majority of the Germans interested in the Cincinnati Convention both the candidates selected were objectionable, that without a movement's destruction they determined, not only not to vote for them, but to assist in their defeat, a small though important minority accepted the nominees of the Convention. They magnified MR. GREELEY'S honesty and good intentions, and seemed to persuade themselves, that by making the present they would be preparing the way for the new era of political purity for the inauguration of which the Liberal movement had been started. It was, however, easy to see that there was no enthusiasm or even ordinary earnestness in the manner in which their newspapers supported the candidates thrust upon them, and that they were merely holding out against time in the hope of something turning up. Some of them may be supposed to have watched the course of Senator SCHURZ with attentive eyes with the hope of receiving light from that quarter. The Senator's position was one of extreme difficulty and delicacy. Of all the participants in the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention he was manifestly most egregiously imposed upon. He was made its president not only by those who wished to honor him by recognizing his political services as the chief of the Liberal movement, but by those professional politicians who desired to prevent him from interfering with their fine schemes by his eloquence and suggestions on the floor as an ordinary member. The tricksters also knew perfectly well that as President of the Convention it would be impossible or almost impossible for him to repudiate its action, however objectionable or unsatisfactory it might be to him. The entire plan succeeded for the time, as such plans are wont to succeed in this mixed world, and MR. SCHURZ was forced to seem to approve proceedings which he abhorred and to indorse nominees whose mere names sufficed to throw ridicule upon the entire movement from which he had hoped for the salvation of the republic. The whole affair is a melancholy and most instructive illustration of the vanity of human wishes. But this is slight digression. In behalf of the nominees this made the German Senator said no more than common decency required him to say under the circumstances, and those who looked to him for direction were left quite uncertain what his future course would be. The Greeleyites industriously labored to create the impression that he was favorable to their candidates, and would aid them in the canvass; representations which are now known to have had no foundation in fact. With equal assiduity the same partisans are now publishing a long list of German papers which are claimed as supporters of GREELEY and BROWN. Referring to this list, the New York *Staatszeitung* ascribes its preparation to some German newspaper Gipsy, who has speculated upon Anglo-American credulity and ignorance of the German press. It then adds: 'We have at least a hundred and fifty German exchange papers, and among them are not six which really work for GREELEY, and there are not twelve which seem to desire GREELEY'S indorsement by the Democratic National Convention." In response to the report spread abroad in the East that GREELEY is very popular among the Germans on the Pacific coast, the same paper quotes the San Francisco *Abendpost*, which says: "We do not know a single German here enthusiastic for GREELEY, or inclined to vote for that *Temperenzler* and eccentric, who possesses neither knowledge of human nature nor firmness of political character." Of the few German papers which indorsed the Cincinnati nominations, while some still apathetically occupy the ground then taken, others, like the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, have cast off both GREELEY and BROWN. To the list of Democratic German papers which have declared that they will under no circumstances support GREELEY must now be added the Philadelphia *Demokrat*. "This," says a local German contemporary, "is the more important as the publisher of the *Demokrat* is the owner of at least twenty-five country papers." In fact, all signs indicate the complete prospective fulfillment of the New York *Staatszeitung's* prediction that before the end of June Master GREELEY'S candidate's cloak will be dispatched to the lumber room and himself restored to the editor's chair. At least so far as these results are dependent on the German vote they may justly be considered as certain.

### THE TROUBLES OF THE OPPOSITION.

The failure of MR. GREELEY to develope any considerable amount of strength among Republicans, and the certain refusal of a portion of the Democratic party to accept him if he is nominated at Baltimore—the number of this class increasing daily—are points which are making considerable impression on the minds of the leaders of the anti-GRANT forces, and may materially modify their plans before the Baltimore Convention meets. At every turn, however, they are met by serious difficulties. The Democrats in Missouri, Tennessee, and possibly one or two other States, have declared formally for GREELEY, and have all their campaign plans laid accordingly. In those States the nomination at Baltimore of a candidate other than MR. GREELEY would produce fatal derangement,—the Democracy in those States having placed their hands to the plow, and cannot turn back. Still the growing tendency is to nominate some other candidate, in which event even MR. GREELEY stands pledged to withdraw (how can he withdraw in the States named?) and support the candidate who is the better Republican. Many and great as are the difficulties, the Democracy have no doubt that they would have been inclined to assent to MR. GREELEY have come to entertain different views and are casting about for a new man. To this fact, we suspect, is to be attributed the recent casting up of the name of Chief Justice THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, for the Baltimore market, whose Republicanism in ordinary times would hardly win MR. GREELEY'S support; but there is not much telling now what MR. GREELEY will or will not do. The friends of fair, open-handed and candid judges to be found now who will profess confidence that General GRANT can be beaten with GREELEY is smaller than it was two weeks ago, and is growing less continually; and yet to throw off GREELEY and take up THOMPSON or some other candidate, it is equally plain, would scarcely lessen the embarrassments of opposition to GRANT. The supporters of GRANT, so far as they take an interest in these things, would prefer to have MR. GREELEY taken up by the Baltimore Convention, though whether he or some one else is brought out there will not change the result to which the country even now is pretty generally settling down—the election of GRANT. The real idea, apart from the personal character of Gen. GRANT is a business, commercial and financial necessity, is going to prevail. In every quarter, on this ground, Democrats are to be found who have already made up their minds to vote for him, as a duty they owe to themselves and a measure of safety, and the number of Democrats who will be thus influenced—increasing continually. It will not matter much, therefore, whether the Democracy [illegible]

### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

### PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

*For Governor.*
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

*For Supreme Judge.*
ULYSSES MERCUR.

*For Auditor General.*
HARRISON ALLEN,

*For Congressmen at Large.*
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

*For Presidential Electors at Large.*
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

*For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.*
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; Daniel N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

### COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
*President Judge Common Pleas Court.*
JAMES P. STERRETT.
*Associate Judge.*
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
*First City District.*—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
*Second City District.*—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

## STATE POLITICS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., June 10, 1872.

Our Republican Convention, which met to-day put in nomination the following ticket: For Congress, Hon. E. McJunkin; State Senate, Allen Wilson; Assembly, Wm. S. Waldron, David McKee; Constitutional Convention, John N. Purviance; Sheriff, John T. Kelley; Prothonotary, Eli Conn; Recorder, Samuel Greer; County Commissioner, Robert Barron; Auditors, E. G. Duncan, Isaac N. Meals.

The Pittsburgh *Iron World and Manufacturer* indorses the work of the Philadelphia Convention, and says the industries of the country have cause for congratulation, first, in the principles enunciated; second, in the candidates selected to give life to them, and third, in the feeling of security which will be created among the moneyed, manufacturing and commercial interests. The journal named winds up its article reviewing the question with these words: "A definite policy, a definite system of legislation, trusty men and principles are all that the party has to contend for, and the situation will, doubtless, continue, but the success of the Philadelphia ticket pledges the party who favor it a greater unity of sentiment and action than ever before in its history. It unites all protectionists, and diminishes the ranks of free traders. No wiser course could have been adopted than to nominate the candidates will receive the support of every man who has a dollar to save by tariff or a day's labor to sell."

The Sunbury *American* says: "Personally we have a warm regard for MR. Buckalew, but there is no disguising the fact that his nomination would be most unclean birds which have so long been flocking together in this State. A refreshing exudation of the old pro slavery virus." "Horace Greeley," says the Memphis *Avalanche*, "is more popular with the average soldier than combined opposition could clean out the foul nest at Washington, and throw into obscurity the whole nest of

# The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 15, 1872.


## WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1872.

**The Treaty.**

The State Department has instructed Bancroft Davis not to assent to the filing of the argument by the English agents at Geneva, to insist that the arguments shall be filed in strict accordance with the 63d article of the treaty, and then, if the Arbitrators decide to adjourn on motion of the English agent, this Government will not, of course, object. The adjournment, or the entire breaking up of the conference, is expected, is shown by the fact that Bancroft Davis has telegraphed to the gentleman who has charge of his house to rent it for the summer, as he will probably have use for it.

**The Failure of the General Bridge Bill**

or the Ohio river, in which was an amendment fixing steam pressure on tug boats at one hundred and fifty pounds, has given rise to a statement that this particular provision failed. It passed, however, in a separate bill, and the one during which the increased pressure can be and was extended was for one year.

**Scorched and Cool for Cause.**

Ex-Mayor Bowen, of this city, was last night elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greeley and Brown club. He filled last winter to receive an appointment he elicited from the President to one of the South American missions.

**Excitement Over the Huston Case.**

The printing of the evidence for the prosecution in the Huston case in Baltimore has excited such general indignation at the course pursued by the Church Court, that measures are being taken to secure the re-indictment of Mr. Huston by the grand jury, in order that the evidence on both sides may be made public.

**In the Army Bill**

s passed, branding, marking or tattooing soldiers by sentence of court martial is made legal. The same bill appropriates $270,000 for testing three models of breech and muzzle-loading rifle ordnance, to be selected by the Secretary of War, powder and ammunition be furnished by the government.

**Bounty for Three Years' Men.**

The War Department has written to the Secretary of the Treasury, assuming the responsibility of dating back the time of enlistment of one three months regiments which, after artial organization, organized as three years' ops. This will give all three years' troops this class the benefit of the act of Congress lowing one hundred dollars bounty to all idiers who enlisted for three years between ay 3d and August 6th, 1861.

**The New French Minister**

o the United States will leave Paris for Washgton on the 21st instant.

## EUROPE.

### Y THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Vote of Want of Confidence in the English Ministry to be Moved in Parliament.**

special to the N. Y. Times.

LONDON, June 12.—The position of the government on the treaty creates great political ceitement. The government believes that eaty is not dead. It is rumored that a vote f want of confidence in the Ministry is to be oved in the Parliament by Bouverie, or robably by the latter, but if so it cannot be arried. The general expectation is that there ill be an adjournment of the Geneva Conference.

**The Meeting of the Arbitrators.**

LONDON, June 12.—The assemblage of the eneva arbitrators is the great subject of discussion, as there is no provision in the treaty hich requires the meeting of the arbitrators a June 15th; but they had intended meeting a that day, as both Governments must then eliver their final papers, or if the tribunal assembles they must close their arguments. he difficulty in the case is that Great Britain ueests the United States to join in a postponeent of the meeting; but no meeting is positively provided for. If England asks a postonement, the request involves a consent to e violation of the treaty, and contrary to merican views.

**Jesuits to be Expelled from Germany.**

BERLIN, June 12.—A bill is being prepared y the Federal Council, providing for the exulsion of all Jesuits from Germany in ever, ough they be natives.

**The San Juan Boundary Arbitration.**

BERLIN, June 12.—The British Embassy unexpectedly presented on the 10th instant to mperor William, the Arbitrator under the eaty of Washington, their answer to the merican case on the San Juan boundary queson. Mr. Bancroft submitted his replication esterday. The Emperor will deliver his decion as soon as both parties request it.

**Miscellaneous Disputches.**

LONDON, June 12.—The boat in which the ondon crew rowed their match on the hames last Monday has been deposited in ns Crystal Palace.

PARIS, June 12.—Thiers' demeanor during he debate on Monday, on the Army Bill, reatly irritates members of all political parties, his dissatisfaction with the remarks is openly expressed. In the Assembly yesterday, M. Randal, deputy, charged Thiers with assessing all the annoyance of the first Napoan.

LUXEMBURG, June 12.—The treaty giving ermany the working control over the Luxemburg railways has been signed. The Luxemburgians stipulate never to make use of the roads or transportation of war like material in time f war.

PARIS, June 12.—J. Bancroft Davis, American agent, accompanied by the counsel for the nited States, leaves this city for Geneva tomorrow.

LONDON, June 12.—The channel match of he Royal Thames Yacht Club took place today. The course was from the Nore to Dover. he Egeria came in first, but the Fenia, by ice the Fonia, which was second, was warded the prize. The Kriemhila was dised during the race and was towed into port y a tug.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, June 12.—Consols, for money, 92¼; account, 92¼. American bonds—6s of '62, 90¾; 20s of '65, 91¾; 5-20s '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾. FRANKFORT, June 12—5-20s '62, 96¾. PARIS, June 12.—Rentes 65f 70c. LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Red winter wheat 12s 8d, our 2ss2ss8d. Corn 27s 6d.

## THE TORNADO IN OHIO.

### urther Interesting Particulars—Loss of Life and Property.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Later information on the scene of the tornado which visited inney and De Graff, Logan county, Ohio, on urday evening, shows that it was more terble and destructive than first reports indited. A sultry day was followed by the apearance of a cloud in the west, about five ocks in the evening, which gathered blackess and size with fearful rapidity. A heavy ind set in, and at half-past five o'clock the airlwind struck the earth five miles from ney, passing southeastward. The destroyer as hardly more than five minutes reach-Quincy, through which it passed, making clean sweep on both sides, leaving nothing its path, which fortunately was nparatively narrow. In this village fifty sixty dwellings and stores, two churches, d as many more shops, stables and outildings were unroofed, rocked upon their foundations or were demolished. The air was early filled with flying boards, furniture, bs and plaster. A parlor stove was caught by the wind and hurled through the air. ling upon a woman, who was so crushed it she died soon after. The Baptist and thodist Episcopal churches were completely troyed. The tornado on its way to Degraff struck Boag's flour mill, five stories gh, and containing three thousand bushels of in, moving the building nine inches upon its undation, carrying away the roof and part the fifth story. It passed through Degraff, scattering destruction in its path, hurling fewer persons and damaging a less ber of buildings. After leaving De Graff assed several settlements, missing houses. finally rose from the earth and was seen miles carrying in its funnel-shaped form ber, mud and debris, which it had gathered its destructive march. The papers of this rning give the names of thirty-nine perin injured in Quincy and eleven in De Graff. e list does not comprise all the injured in former village.

rs. Roll, reported killed in De Graff, is yet ve, though her two children were killed. rs. Glick, of Quincy, has since died from wounds.

## JUST PUNISHMENT.

cial Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND, June 11, 1871.

his morning a Mr. Baker, who drives the street sprinkler, while getting the water at ydrant near the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne lroad, noticed a man loafing around one of warehouses in the vicinity. Baker had en about a block and, upon hearing cries, looked back and beheld the man carrya little girl under the warehouse. Baker requested a bystander to hold his se, seized his whip and rushed in and beheld the brute in the act of outing the girl. Baker brought the butt end the whip down on the brute's head, stunhim

# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.



**Wanted.**

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.


IN a discussion before the National Agricultural Association, a few days since, on the neglected subject of entomology, it was stated that American farmers lost about $300,000,000 every year by the ravages of insects! It was shown that a little practical knowledge of the history and habits of insects would enable farmers to guard against their havoc.

INCOMPLETE election returns received at San Francisco are said to indicate a Republican victory in Oregon, where an election was held on the 4th instant, for Governor, members of the State Legislature and a Representative in Congress. At the last election, two years ago, the Democrats carried the State, electing a Governor, Congressman, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The newly elected Legislature will have to choose a United States Senator in place of Senator CORBETT, Republican, whose term expires with the present Congress. Later dispatches confirm this report. The great campaign opens auspiciously.

SEVERAL important alterations were made by Congress in the general bankruptcy act, a few days ago. The period during which bankrupts may be discharged upon payment of fifty per cent. of their indebtedness has been extended until the first of July, 1873. Life insurance policies to the amount of five thousand dollars are also exempt from assets available for creditors, and all judgments obtained against persons or property before petitions in bankruptcy are filed, are to be first and fully satisfied. A number of other important modifications have also been made, with the view of rendering the law more practical and effective.

IT IS difficult to conceive of anything more painfully humiliating than the course which Senator SUMNER the other day found it necessary to adopt with regard to that portion of his late speech which embraced Secretary STANTON'S alleged deathbed conversation concerning President GRANT. We said, in remarking on the speech some days ago, that the Senator's poisoned arrows would soon return to wound his own breast. Already he finds it necessary to call witnesses to his veracity. CHARLES SUMNER, the National Censor, compelled to accept the good offices of an acquaintance to prove that he is not a deliberate falsifier of the truth. Than this, nothing can be more pitiful.

A SWEEPING Republican victory in Oregon is the first popular expression in regard to the Cincinnati Convention. The Republicans of that State carried about everything there was to carry. The State has been revolutionized and will surely go for GRANT in November. The Greeleyites have been and are still looking for popular indications. State elections are always the most significant, and this in Oregon is as direct an expression of opinion by the people of that State as there could well be, and no one who means to observe faithfully and interpret truly the signs of the times will treat lightly this indication of what will be the result of the elections that are to follow.

THE nomination of Hon. HENRY WILSON for the Vice Presidency being equivalent to an election, aspirants for his seat in the United States Senate are said to be already making efforts to secure the vacancy. Senator WILSON was re-elected to serve six years from the 4th of March, 1871, and at the commencement of the next Presidential term there will remain four years of the unexpired term. It is predicted that the successful candidate will be either Secretary BOUTWELL or HENRY L. DAWES, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The opinion among those intimate with the sentiment of the Republicans of Massachusetts is that Mr. BOUTWELL will be Mr. WILSON'S successor.

ON the Tariff plank in the Philadelphia Platform, the New York *Tribune* says:

"The Tariff plank of the Philadelphia Platform is intrinsically sound. It declares that the system of Protection so fully and clearly as to satisfy the *Tribune*, which has always believed and taught that doctrine—taught it, because some of those who now proclaim it—

Then why turn your back on and betray the party whose principles are your own? If Mr. GREELEY were not in candidate and the list of office not in the case, is it supposable that the *Tribune* would not be found supporting the Philadelphia candidate as well as platform? Luckily the people are not all candidates or office seekers, and Mr. GREELEY'S Republican followers will be few. Nor, in the force of the above Protective avowal, will he get many free trade votes, unless people of that sort are prepared to stultify themselves even worse than the *Tribune* and Mr. GREELEY have.

THE benefits conferred upon commerce by the Signal Service bureau, in giving notice of the approach of storms, have led to the conviction, in the minds of many well informed persons, that the government might profitably extend the bulletin service throughout the agricultural districts. Farmers, by observing the reports, might greatly advance their interests. It was stated by Commodore MAURY, a delegate to the National Agricultural Association recently in session in St. Louis, that by an extended and uniform system of observations in both Europe and America, the kind of weather for an entire season could be calculated in advance with tolerable certainty, and that the farmers might even know what crops would be the most profitable crops they could plant. What may not the skill and enterprise of the nineteenth century achieve?

THE supporters of Mr. BUCKALEW, the Democratic candidate for Governor, are not prudent. Their course is calculated to provoke inquiry which they, of all others, should wish not to see. Mr. BUCKALEW is doubtless a gentleman about whom many favorable things might be said, and perhaps it were better that only such things should be said. But the unseeming course which his supporters have chosen to pursue toward his opponent, it will be entirely proper to inquire more particularly concerning Mr. BUCKALEW; and perhaps such inquiry will not be likely to improve his prospects. The people of Pennsylvania do not want for Governor a man who at any time will be unfit to perform his duties by reason of intemperance; nor will they knowingly elect a man to this office whose mind, by reason of the baleful habit of opium eating, is at any time in an unnatural state.

IN no quarter is the nomination of Senator WILSON more heartily indorsed than in Indiana, Mr. COLFAX'S own State. There is a heartiness in this indorsement which the Republican press of that State give to the nomination which leaves no room for doubt. The Fort Wayne *Gazette* declares that it is a stronger nomination in Indiana than that of COLFAX would have been. It is to be remarked that Mr. COLFAX had been unders tood to decline to be a candidate and that Senator WILSON'S candidacy was the result of the assurance which his competitor gave him some time ago that he would not be a candidate. It is known, moreover, that Mr. COLFAX personally urged Senator WILSON to come out and pledged his influence for him. In Indiana this seems to be well understood, and the nomination of WILSON is commented on accordingly and is perfectly satisfactory.

AS SHOWING the dense ignorance which prevails among even the most intelligent classes of foreigners concerning the relations of State and Federal authority in this country, it may be noted that a member of the English House of Commons recently stated, in a debate on the license question, that in a late visit to the State of Maine he found that, although the authorities of the Commonwealth supported the prohibitory liquor law, "the Federal officers did not hesitate to issue licenses for selling stimulants, and that more than three hundred such licenses were annually renewed in the city of Portland alone." This is a complete mistake. The United States Government does not issue liquor licenses. The State issues the license, and the internal revenue bureau imposes a special tax; but a special tax receipt does not empower the holder to prosecute any calling or occupation in contravention of the laws of the State in which he resides, or carry with it exemption from the penalties which the State provides. There is at least one member of the English Parliament who is in a "muddle."

THE likelihood of the failure of the Washing Treaty is, of course, exceedingly gratifying to General BUTLER; but that is no reason why any of his constituents should endeavor to embroil this country with Canada. This, however, some of them appear inflexibly bent on doing. A Gloucester fishing vessel was, a few days ago, captured by the Dominion authorities in the act of fishing close in shore, nearly three miles beyond the recognized limits within which the right of fishing exists until such limits shall have been extended by the ratification of the pending treaty. The pugnacious fishermen, however, are said to be indignant that their vessel has been seized while in the act of violating international law, and talk about organizing an expedition for the purpose of cutting her out from the custody of the Canadian authorities, by whom she is held for adjudication. It is to be hoped General BUTLER, whose influence over the Gloucester fishermen is said to be very great, may not fail to exert it in a proper manner, by restraining them from their contemplated purpose.

## PRESIDENT GRANT AND HIS REVILERS.

It is well for the Republican party and for the country at large that the result of the Presidential election is to be determined by the enlightened and independent judgment of the masses. The professional politicians may carry on their intrigues, discontented aspirants for office may continue without apparent weariness to pour out their reproaches concerning the past and their prognostications of evil concerning the future, ambitious partisans gifted more or less with the ability to harangue may talk on, fancying that they grew immortal while they talk. After all these agencies shall have exhausted themselves, or done their utmost, the final work will be achieved in silence by people who say little about their political opinions, and who indulge in no intrigues. No very sharp eyes are necessary to see that most of the partisan noise with which the land is filled, is made by people who have more at stake in party than in the country. Those vast elements of the population who are ruled by facts and not by words, are quiet. The mighty farming class who own the land and believe in it as the source of independence and wealth, the master mechanics and contractors who see nothing to be gained by change, and the great capitalists and chiefs of industry, most of these influential members of society, are not only satisfied with the Administration and its head, but they are ready to make sacrifices and to do whatever justice and expediency may bid them do, to prolong a power whose action in the past affords a guaranty of its consistent action in time to come. Such men know the value of stability so well and feel the perils of change so acutely that they regard with undisguised contempt for their understandings those shallow politicians who are unable to comprehend or to sympathize with their state of mind. Even if tempted to desire a change, they do not forget the lesson of the old Italian epitaph quoted by Addison: "I was well, I would be better, I am here."

But to the great majority of thoughtful and patriotic people of the country there seems at present, we confidently believe, nothing like any sufficient reasons for changing the administration. To them most of the charges laid against General GRANT, and most of the injurious things said about him, appear either grossly unjust or too frivolous for notice. Nothing is more easy than to criticize, even with some show of justice, any incumbent of any high and responsible office, in the administration of which many subordinates are employed. The President of the United States, with his sixty thousand subordinate office holders, is peculiarly exposed to assaults of an apparently damaging character. WASHINGTON complained bitterly in his private letters that, while doing his utmost to perform the duties of his office with impartiality, he had been attacked "in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a NERO, a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket." Each of his successors has suffered in the same way, and the people know perfectly well that if the President had been GABRIEL himself, his conduct would have provoked charges of maladministration and offenses against propriety.

The people, free from political ambition, attentive to their own business, and only concerned that their national affairs shall be managed with honesty and with such exemption from mistakes as may be reasonably required of a mortal man, cannot be supposed to be much affected by the denunciations of eager aspirants for office or official favors, or by the complaints of doctrinaires and idealists, whose nature would prompt them to find defects in the administration of Paradise. Because Mr. LLOYD GARRISON, in his late letter to Mr. SUMNER, does not dispute any of the alleged facts of the latter's ponderous pamphlet, Mr. HORACE WHITE assumes that the so-called facts are conceded. "To the whole indictment," Mr. WHITE says, "the (Mr. GARRISON) enters a plea of guilty, and seeks escape under a demurrer." The truth, no doubt, was that Mr. GARRISON credited the people, whose patience and respect for a mere name might lead them to read the Senator's dull production, with sufficient intelligence to form a correct estimate of the real force and value of its allegations. What possible importance can plain people attach to Mr. SUMNER'S hollow declamation about the President's insult to the negro race in the San Domingo matter, when they remember that many of the most prominent special friends of the negro, Dr. HOWE and FREDERICK DOUGLASS among them, approved of the President's conduct throughout, and that the alleged violation of the Constitution in the same affair, the people know perfectly well that there was no purpose of the kind in the mind of General GRANT, and that as regards the fact, abler constitutional lawyers than Mr. SUMNER deny its actuality. The declamation about gift-taking the people deem to be still more empty. The Duke of Wellington rendered no services to Great Britain more valuable than General GRANT rendered either the United States, and yet on two different occasions Parliament voted WELLINGTON two hundred thousand pounds, in all four hundred thousand pounds sterling. And this great sum was merely intended to sustain the high rank conferred upon him. Nobody ever supposed that WELLINGTON was degraded by the acceptance of the magnificent gifts. Is any fault to be found with General GRANT because his wife fellow-citizens chose to make him a present in a small portion of the riches which he had helped to reserve from destruction? and by the mere fact that a gentleman of wealth had joined in such a recognition of General GRANT'S military services was he to be excluded from General GRANT'S official recognition? The charge implies so much, as there is no evidence that the President was at all influenced by the generosity of his friends, that it only diminishes the acts. While the people continue to be just, they will hold it no compliment to be asked to condemn General GRANT on any such imputation. To just and sensible people the charge of nepotism seems still more impertinent and puerile. In the Church of Rome nepotism was, for good reasons, a most odious and disreputable vice when practised by the Popes, with whom the name originated. It denoted, in the beginning, spiritual favors and special privileges which themselves illegitimate children of functionaries prevented by their holy vows from marrying, and it also commonly implied the neglect or the degradation of worthy but the less worthy might be exalted. Even assuming Mr. SUMNER'S allegations regarding the President to be true, they do not warrant the application of the offensive term as, the original elements of its odium are, of course, wanting. But the allegations are not facts, and the Senator's entire diatribe on the subject is chiefly interesting as a display of his ill digested reading and pusillanimous spirit.

## AMNESTY IN THE PLATFORM.

Probably no passage in the platform adopted at Philadelphia gives more general or more profound satisfaction than the fifteenth article, which says: "We favor such universal amnesty as will enable all patriotic and well intentioned persons to enjoy their full political rights."

"Every one [Republican] must foresee the peril of entrusting leadership in the hands of such men as Sumner and colsorts, who are ready to sacrifice to their personal and malignant hatred, or other considerations of the public good; men who stand prepared for the accomplishment of their ambitious schemes to enkindle strife with the deadly enemies of the party. The circumstance especially that the demands of the Reform party, so far as they are grounded in right, were long ago adopted, and in part carried out by the Administration party, should but confirm the opinion that the present Reform movement is quite destitute of foundation in principle."

The *Tribune* concludes its article by pointing out the fact, that the Republican Congress by its acts has stripped the adherents of the Cincinnati platform of every distinctive measure upon which they relied, except the one term principle, as it is absurdly called. This demand, it remarks, is a direct assault upon the rights and privileges of the people, who alone may decide whom they will trust with the Presidency. A constitutional provision which should declare the President not re-eligible, might under circumstances easily imagined as possible to occur, involve the nation in the most serious embarrassment and disaster. Indeed, such a situation actually existed when LINCOLN was elected for his second term. Even in ordinary times thoughtful people feel that it is better to re-elect a worthy incumbent of the office, as they are going to elect a new one. But the so-called Reformers are peculiarly inconsistent in favoring a single term, inasmuch as the foundation of civil service reform, of which they claim to be the exclusive champions, is the evil of frequent and sudden change of officers, especially for political reasons. The ablest man requires considerable time to become master of the duties of the highest office in the country, and may be justly said to need a second term that he may afford full proof of his Presidential ministry. The truth is, the Reformers, in their hatred of General GRANT, lose sight of and care little for consistency. But the people say, with the *Tribune*, "With us the integrity of the party is more and higher than a single person. And we therefore refuse to unite with a combination which meditates desertion into the enemy's camp. The party which was able triumphantly to end the conflict with the slaveholders of the South, will also have sufficient vital energy within to carry through the needful reforms in its own strength without the assistance of its enemies."

## THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

A good day's work well done, and the people will ratify it overwhelmingly. Four years ago they called General GRANT to the Presidency chiefly because they recognized their obligation of gratitude to him. This year they recall him to the same high office, because he has been tested and found true; because they have a right to his services; because they were bound in honor to see that those services were not misrepresented, nor his character and good name injured without cause; because they know that, as the country has prospered unprecedentedly under his administration in the past, so it will be sure to prosper in the future; and because all the great and far reaching industrial, financial and commercial concerns of the nation imperatively demand his re-election. Hence the almost unparalleled proof of national confidence which he yesterday received, and his triumphant re-election in November.

We said the people. For, perhaps even in a broader sense than either of its predecessors, the Convention which nominated him was The People's Convention. From beginning to end it was national in its spirit and in objects. Every State was represented by strong and patriotic men, among them many of the choicest spirits of the nation; men of recognized intellectual and moral weight; men who were in the front rank when the great party of liberty and humanity was first organized, and who have never faltered for a moment in their allegiance from that day to this; men maimed and marred with the wounds of battle, men who came up out of the great tribulation of slavery; men thoroughly emancipated from the control of scheming politicians, devoted to the highest interests of mankind, determined to sacrifice personal desires to the general good—men, in short, who represented the matured and unbiased convictions of the non-office holding or office seeking masses, and who came to the Convention thoroughly prepared to conform their action to the requirements of the sovereign people. Such was the material of which the Convention was composed, and such the spirit which they brought to their work.

It is not necessary to say more. The President may safely be left with the people; the honest, sober, intelligent, reflective masses who, as Mr. GREELEY a year ago said, know all about him and do not know nor care to know his slanderers. They have already made up their estimate concerning him, and nothing that can be said or written on either side during the campaign will materially affect or alter their views. He has not disappointed them in the past, either with regard to his moral integrity, his practical sagacity, or wholesome firmness of purpose. They know his clearness of mind, his calmness of judgment, his devotion to the best interests of the whole land. "His own deeds," as MILTON said of silent CROMWELL, "avouch him a statesman, a soldier, a true lover of his country"—this, with them, is enough.

The nomination of Senator HENRY WILSON for the Vice Presidency will give unmingled satisfaction. He is essentially a representative of the people. Hardly any public man is more widely or favorably known; while his irreproachable character, both in public and private life, his eminent and life-long services in the interests of humanity, his familiarity with public affairs, and his sound, practical sagacity and judgment, commend him in all respects to the confidence and suffrages of his fellow citizens.

## THE UNHAPPY GREELEYITES.

A number of leading Greeleyites were at Philadelphia lookers on in the Convention. They came expecting to be jolly and went away unhappy. Things did not take a jolly turn for them. At first they misinterpreted the quiet earnestness of the delegates—a characteristic of high purpose and intelligence—to signify a want of enthusiasm, and declared that the Convention, though respectable, was a tame affair. But this delusion vanished quickly when the outburst came over GRANT'S nomination—a thing about which no one doubted and which no one desired to prevent. Then they couldn't understand it at first, but speedily came to comprehend the fact that all the old enthusiasm was revived and was going to infuse itself into the canvass. The outburst was entirely too overwhelming, entirely too spontaneous and genuine to be misinterpreted; and the Greeleyites did not attempt to misinterpret it. In the minds of the more intelligent of them, the truth had an unpleasant impression, and to not a few, in view of the revival of the songs of victory wherewith thousands gave utterance to the spirit which animated them—caught up as they were by tens of thousands of "outsiders"—we say in view of this telling scene in the convention, to the minds of the more observing of the Greeleyites —the editors enlisted in that cause more especially—must have occurred the pregnant saying: "Give me but to write the ballads of a nation and I care not who rules its laws." It was a scene to be remembered, and the Greeleyites thought so too, and could not disguise their thoughts. Those who the day before said, "We will show you," now were doing their best when they summoned resolution enough to say "We can't say how it is coming out, no one can tell." The Greeleyites are next going to Baltimore for consolation. It is to be hoped that they will not be disappointed there.

## STANTON'S OPINION OF SUMNER.

The speech of Mr. STANTON, elsewhere printed, lets us know what his opinion of Gen. GRANT was. Mr. SUMNER undertook to make him a witness in support of his assault on President GRANT. We see how fatally this witness impeaches the Senator. Now let us inquire what was Mr. STANTON'S opinion of Mr. SUMNER himself. We have this set forth in a letter from Washington to the Chicago *Republican*, as follows:

"It will be recollected that shortly after Grant's accession to the Presidential chair, a movement was made to secure the appointment of Mr. Stanton to the Supreme Bench. Grant, who had admired many of Stanton's qualities, had hesitated to appoint him to the Bench, on account of his reputation as a politician, and the fact that many doubted, on account of his radical tendencies, his fitness for the place. Nevertheless, his friends went to work and strongly secured the signature of every Republican Senator, except one, to a paper asking the President to appoint Stanton to the Bench. That one recalcitrant was Trumbull; and the reason of his coldness is now apparent, if it was not then. When the document was presented to the President he thanked the signers for relieving him of the responsibility of the matter, and furnishing him with such warrant for doing what his own feelings of personal attachment to Mr. Stanton had prompted him to do, suspect, however, to the sorpise already noted. When Stanton saw the paper he was so overcome that he could say nothing at all for some time. After a little, in the presence of three or four true friends, he entered upon a very confidential talk about his relations with Senators. He said there were only three Republicans in that body in whose friendship he did not place entire confidence. Of these three Sumner was one; and of the other two, Fessenden was that they both belong to the small and select cabal now opposing Gen. Grant's administration. So much for Sumner's solemn remembrances."

It is respectfully suggested that the New York *Tribune*, which gives prominent editorial notice that it has prepared Mr. SUMNER'S late speech for distribution as a Democratic campaign document, and that it may be found for sale at the office of that journal, may see fit, in its next edition of that unfair and dishonest harangue, to supplement the extract which is given from a Greek author upon the title-page of the pamphlet, with a selection from the writings of a man whose wisdom was of a more profound. The following is the passage used by Mr. SUMNER:

"Secretes—Then whom do you call the good?
"Alcibiades—I mean by the good those who are able to rule in the city.
"Socrates—Not, surely, over horses?
"Alcibiades—Certainly not.
"Socrates—But over men?
"Alcibiades—Yes."

According to the ancient historians, PLUTARCH among the number, the reputation of this same ALCIBIADES was of a very unsavory character; the general verdict being that he was 'a brilliant but unprincipled scamp.' The other passage to which we have reference, and which it is to be hoped the *Tribune* will not refuse to print, is as follows:

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. * * * Charity endureth all things, charity suffereth not itself, is not puffed up, * * thinketh no evil."

There is much more to the same effect. The writer even goes so far as to say that though he should give his body to be burned, yet if he were destitute of this great humanizing quality, the sacrifice would possess no moral element whatever. There should be fair play in all things. If the opinion of ALCIBIADES is worth quoting in this matter, surely that of PAUL merits no less respectful consideration. Let the two utterances be set over in juxtaposition with each other.

AND now England herself begins to doubt whether the time-honored declaration of one of her most famous sons, that the ultimate intent and object of all the machinery of civilized government was to get a dozen honest men into a jury box, was not, after all, a mistake. Not a few of the most capable jurists and publicists of that country have of late years expressed grave doubts whether the system of jury trials, in the present age and under present circumstances, answered the purpose for which it was originally designed. The discussion has now reached the national legislature, and while no direct proposition has yet been made to abolish the system, an important change is suggested in the present constitution of juries; a select committee having been appointed to consider and report upon a bill by which the number of jurymen in all civil and criminal cases, except trials for murder, is to be reduced from twelve to seven. Whether the lesser number will be more likely to agree than the larger, or whether the proposed numerical reduction is expected to result in a more impartial consideration of evidence and a more capable determination of question of guilt or innocence, remains to be seen. The question may, perhaps, be asked why, if seven are better than twelve in one case, they should not be so in all cases; and why, upon the same principle, three should not be preferrable to seven. The proposed modification, however, at least indicates that the belief in the effectiveness of the present system of trial by jury is rapidly growing weaker in staid, conservative England as well as in our own more speculative and plastic country.

AFTER all, the strength or weakness of National Conventions probably lies as much in their platforms as in their choice of candidates; and, notwithstanding the strong and satisfactory character of the nominations made by the National Republican Convention, just adjourned, it was of the utmost importance that it should express itself aright concerning the principles and policies on which the Republican party bases its claim to popular confidence and support. This was done. The declaration of views promulgated by the Convention is in as close sympathy with the interests, needs and requirements of the people as are the candidates themselves, and its ringing earnestness and straightforwardness will take a not less strong hold on the intelligent and reflective classes of the country. It is broadly just and wisely generous, guarding the rights and recognizing the immunities of the whole people, and guaranteeing the continued development of all healthy progress and reforms during the next four years. Amnesty, protection for all in the equal enjoyment and employment of all civil, political and social rights, the inviolate maintenance of the national faith; the preservation of the public domain for free homes for the people; the reform of the civil service; the abolition of the franking privilege; the protection of the ballot box; the reduction of taxation as rapidly as possible, and the adjustment of the tariff in such a manner as will best secure remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country—these are cardinal points of the declaration. They will be reduced to practice too, and woe betide whatever obstinate or huckstering politician shall attempt to obstruct their unhindered operation.

UP until the present time the "strike" movement has been principally confined to the trades directly engaged in productive industry. Indications are not wanting, however, that the feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs is spreading considerably beyond the range of the producing classes. The latest combination of the kind in progress is said to be among the members of what is familiarly known as the lobby. This large and active body of middlemen have hitherto been unorganized, but a movement is now reported to be on foot among them looking to the formation of a self-protective association, and the promulgation of regular rules, with their enforcement. A convention, composed of prominent professional lobbymen from various States, is to assemble in New York in a few days, for the purpose of drawing up a plan for future adoption; which, it is reported, will demand that, in all money measures, the lobbyist who secures the passage of the bill shall receive a fixed per centage on its proceeds, while in case the bill should fail to pass, the time of the agent is to be paid for at a specified rate. Disagreements between middlemen are to be referred to the association for settlement, whose influence is also to be thrown solidly against any intercourse between outside persons and legislators. The employers of this useful class of persons are generally willing to assist them in the matter, and can abundantly afford to renumerate them at a much more liberal rate than they have hitherto done. Hence the proposed combination, which, considering the valuable character of most of the axes their principals have to grind, is quite likely to prove successful.

ONE of the most important acts of the present Congress is the Bill to reduce the Tax and Tariff bill, whereby the country will be relieved of taxation, amounting in the aggregate to $33,000,000 annually. The total reduction within the last two years is $140,000,000. These measures of the Republican party for the relief of the most important interests of the country cannot fail to command the hearty commendation of all right thinking men. They are without a parallel, and have no parallel in the history of the country. They have been made voluntarily, and with a view to relieving the burdens of the people as fast as the requirements of the government would allow, without exposing other interests to sudden and disastrous changes. While lightening taxation, the party has also striven to curtail the expenses of the government to the lowest point consistent with effectiveness. Increased efficiency in the civil service has contributed materially to this result. The bill just passed reduces the number of collectors and assessors two hundred and seventy-five, and repeals the moieties to informers. In the face of these facts there are those unscrupulous enough to charge the administration with corruption, extravagance, and a desire to oppress the people for the benefit of office-holders! Incredible unfounded assertions may deceive the ignorant and the prejudiced, but no sane man of thousands of intelligent Democrats who appreciate the truth, and, however they may may differ with the Republican administration on other questions, give it credit for integrity and general trustworthiness.

GREAT interests depend upon the cotton crop of this country, and there is much concern exhibited both at home and in England in regard to the yield for the current year. The total supply from last year will not exceed three million bales. The growing crop is reported as looking very fine in nearly all the States, but it is too soon to indicate anything as to the future. There is a larger area under cultivation this year than there was last, and under favorable circumstances the yield ought to approach four million bales. Last year's crop was a short one, and present prices are so high that English manufacturers cannot pay them and sell the manufactured goods at a profit. There is greater anxiety in England in regard to this year's crop, since it is known that there will be no material increase in the supply from other countries than the United States. This tends to keep up prices here. France and some other countries are expected to increase their consumption, and well informed Americans claim that there will be no material reduction in prices even should the crop exceed four million bales. Our imports are larger than this testimony of a few days ago, and unless we can largely increase our cotton exports during the remainder of the year, it will be necessary to continue the export of specie in large amounts to liquidate the heavy balance against us. This drain of the precious metals would compel the banks to restrict their loans, and tighten the money market. Hence the great importance attached to the cotton crop.

THERE are a great many striking points of contrast between the various planks of the Philadelphia and Cincinnati platforms, and these are decidedly in favor of the former. Of them all, however, their respective utterances concerning taxation and the tariff perhaps afford the most remarkable illustration of the difference between straightforward honesty and Machiavelian juggling. The Philadelphia platform kept steadily in view the promotion of our vast and varied home industries, recognizing the important fact that where labor enjoys the highest wages, and realizes the greatest proportion of the value it creates, there the people are most prosperous and happy. Hence its distinctive avowals in favor of protection to the great productive enterprises of the country. It is absolutely impossible to mistake their purport. They are instinct with the spirit of American nationality, and every manufacturer and workingman among us knows at once and conclusively what they mean. Against the crooked craftiness of the Cincinnati declaration on the same subject they stand out in most wholesome and honest relief; nor is there any doubt that the candid masses of the people, who above all things else like sincere and open dealing, will repudiate with proper self-respect the artful attempt of the one to enlist their aid under the pretense of agreeing with their views whatever their character may happen to be, and accord to the other that support which their outspoken devotion to the best interests of the country deserve.

THE New York *Herald* contains an interesting description of a new and highly important application which has recently been made of electricity for the purpose of measuring temperatures. That journal sets forth the great scientific advantages to be derived from it, in consequence of the fact that it will enable physicists to explore the deep seas and detect their various thermal and boreal currents, as well as test the temperature of the upper atmospheres and otherwise assist to solve the mysteries of the physical mechanism of our globe. The English government is now fitting out a vessel to convey a party of scientists on a four years' cruise of submarine explorations and surveys, in which the new instrument is expected to bear a conspicuous part and prove of great value. It seems, however, that its application to the study of ocean physics and solar phenomena is only one of the many uses to which it can be put. It is said to have been already used in the most delicate operations of the blast furnace, and to have recorded with unerring precision their exact increase and decrease of temperature. It promises, therefore, to become a most valuable ally of our manufacturers, and will doubtless be utilized by them accordingly.

CONCERNING HENRY WILSON'S nomination for the Vice Presidency two things in particular may be said. First, the satisfaction with which it has been everywhere received and ratified fully establishes the wisdom of the selection; second, to Pennsylvania is accorded the credit of making the nomination. Had the delegates from this State gone for COLFAX he would have been the nominee. For once it is felt Pennsylvania was potential to determine results; and this, it may be said, was the result of the rule adopted in advance, that the delegates should vote as a unit, according to the will of the majority. This rule is doubtless the true one. It prevented the frittering away of the State's influence, threw it solid for its choice and secured a nomination over which the party is rejoicing as the very best that could have been made. There was great deference paid to Pennsylvania's wishes by the Convention, and she herself might have had the candidate by concentrating on any one of her sons of recognized fitness and distinction. Pennsylvania in November will cast her vote for GRANT and WILSON, as she did in the Convention, because they are the men of her choice, and from this she will not be diverted by any causes within or without.

IT seems to be definitely settled that but a very meager portion of the German element has been or is likely to be drawn off to the support of the Liberal Republican movement. The great bulk of this intelligent and enterprising class of our citizens will unquestionably vote for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. According to the last census the total German population in the United States is 1,696,410, the number of voters being estimated at 424,968. Of these, our own State has 32,029; Ohio, 36,578; Indiana, 15,041, and Illinois, 40,750. In all these States their votes will strongly affect results, and in more than one of them will perhaps turn the scale. There are also some other classes of foreign population who will probably exercise an important Republican influence in several of the States. The Swedish vote is estimated at 15,740; the Norwegian vote at 18,085; the Swiss vote at 12,327, and the French vote at 20,839. Most of the Scandinavians have settled in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas; and in the two former, which are are classed among the doubtful States, will in all likelihood materially contribute to the election of the Republican candidates.

A CORRESPONDENT who professes to have intimate knowledge of what is going on behind the scenes, says there is great dissatisfaction in the GREELEY camp, which, if not soon checked, must inevitably result in insurrection. It seems that the Liberal Republican General Committee has two headquarters in New York, one for the enlistment of Democratic recruits, and the other for entrapping unwary Republicans, and that the managers of these respective concerns have somehow or other drifted into bitter antagonism with one another, each charging the other with all sorts of sharp practice and disregard of rightful claims. The significant question is said to be already asked by many, what, if they are treated so cavalierly now, is likely to be done with them when their services are no longer required. The spirit of discontent and revolt is evidently strongly at work in the ranks; which indeed is not to be wondered at when the origin and history of the movement is taken into consideration. Mr. GREELEY is supposed to know a good deal about fruits and vegetables. What is his opinion concerning what are called apples of discord?

THE country will receive the news of the peremptory demand which the President has made upon the Spanish government for the immediate release of Dr. HOUARD, with unmingled satisfaction and approval. The United States government has exercised remarkable forbearance with regard to this matter, and has given Spain every opportunity to establish its assertion that the prisoner was a Spanish subject, and liable to the operation of Spanish laws. Neither of these claims has, however, been established. It is clear that Dr. HOUARD is an American citizen, and entitled to the protection of his government. It was wise to defer the demand for his release until his claims in this regard were established beyond peradventure. Their validity having been proved to the satisfaction of the President, his present step became proper and necessary. The people will be gratified to hear that no further time for consideration is to be allowed the Spanish government, and that a back down in the President's intimation of decisive action is case of refusal, to a man.

THE GREELEY New York ratification meeting has had an effect on the better classes quite contrary to that which it was intended to have. To say nothing about JOHN COCHRANE, who presided, the list of Vice Presidents, headed by the notorious REX WOOD, is anything but suggestive of true "Reform." The meeting itself declosed the character of the GREELEY followers, and the kind of men who would surround him in the White House. The infamous Tammany Ring are for him, and the leaders of the notorious corruptionists against whom almost the entire community rebelled, rally round him as their man of choice. It was GREELEY'S remark that "All Democrats may not be horse-thieves, but all the horse-thieves are Democrats." A slight paraphrase would quite as exactly describe his followers: "All GREELEY men may not be convicted Ring leaders and corruptionists, but convicted Ring leaders and corruptions are, as a general thing, GREELEY men." And this is what is the trouble with him and startles honest men. It is a hard fact, to be accounted for as best it can be.

THE editor of the *Boner America*, published at Scranton, in this State, the only Welsh paper in the United States, has addressed a communication to the Philadelphia *Press*, setting forth the position of the Welsh population of Pennsylvania with respect to current political issues. He states that they are unqualifiedly opposed to the Cincinnati movement and earnestly in favor of the re-election of President GRANT. They esteem Mr. GREELEY personally, but believe him altogether unfitted for the Presidency in the existing condition of National affairs. The editor says he is in a position to know the minds of the Welsh voters generally, and affirms that there is not the slightest danger of their supporting the Libera movement. In view of the fact that the Welsh population of the country numbers upwards of seventy thousand persons, with nearly twelve thousand votes, embraced chiefly within the limits of the States, this testimony is of considerable value and significance as affecting the probabilities of the State and National campaign.

WHEN WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON informed his friend Senator SUMNER that he did not represent Massachusetts in his impeachment of the President, the venerable apostle of freedom spoke for the whole country as well. Our space does not permit us to reproduce the comments of the Republican press upon the speech, but it may be said that the universal response which comes up from all parts of the country is one of unqualified condemnation, mingled with unfeigned astonishment and regret that the Senator should have allowed his personal resentments to betray him into such palpable injustice, and into ways which only the worst of demagogues would ever think of pursuing. It is evident that the speech has completely failed to shake the confidence of the people either in the ability or patriotism of the Executive. In making it Mr. SUMNER appears to have committed the mistake of a lifetime.

THE calling of the National Soldiers' meeting at Pittsburgh on the seventeenth of September, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson, imposes an important duty on the Republicans of our city and county. It will doubtless be a large and important gathering, and it will fall upon us to make the necessary preparations. The work cannot be commenced too soon. And first in order is a wigwam to meet in. Something of the kind will be needed for our own use as well, and it has been suggested that the matter should be placed in the hands of an energetic committee at an early day. The matter will probably receive prompt attention from the Allegheny County Republican Committee.

THERE is now performing at a Berlin theater, a remarkable play founded upon the story of the Chicago conflagration. After several acts, describing the fire, harrowing incidents, and fearful elucidations of historical and biographical points, the fire is ended by the Prussian consul rushing upon the stage, mounting the engine and waving the red, white and black flag of Dutchland. This is supposed to revive the well-nigh exhausted energies of those who are fighting against the flames, and, striking up, "Wacht an der Rhine," they again attack the blaze and are of course, victorious. Appreciative Berlin flocks to see this play, and implicitly believes that the Chicago fire was extinguished in precisely the manner indicated.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press descriptive of an extraordinary spring of boiling mud, recently discovered in a secluded California valley, whose violent ebullitions are said to be accompanied with all sorts of unearthly roars and sounds. A similar discovery was made at Washington a few days ago. The spring itself is probably the physical counterpart of Senator Sumner's speech.

English mining journals report the recent discovery of new coal fields in the southern tier of counties in England, which promises to give fresh impulse to the production of iron, as the ore has most invariably been found in their vicinity.

A religious society is said to exist in Mexico whose chief tenet compels each member to vie with every other in inflicting punishment on himself. The members have probably made a mutual vow never to leave the country. At least this is the worst punishment we can imagine.

An annual conference of educated men, interested in the amelioration of the condition of the insane, is something that ought, to have been thought of before. Such a style of convention was recently commenced at Madison, Wisconsin, by the superintendents of insane asylums. The directors of other charitable institutions may profit by the hint.

In view of the advantageous nature of our commercial relations with Japan, Congress has voted to relieve the Japanese government from the payment of the $375,000, indemnity fund, still due.

One of the fashionable New York churches has a cat in its choir. It is hid somewhere about the church, and no one can find it. Its voice is a high soprano, and it is becoming quite a feature in the church's attractions.

It is now said upon authority that Count Von Moltke was anxious that war with France should have been declared immediately after Sadowa. The great German soldier saw that war with France was inevitable, and might probably be perilous; and he hoped, by a sudden attack, to take the enemy by surprise.

In addition to the serious charges of false packing brought by European cotton dealers against American shippers, Southern papers say that complaints are made of extensive short deliveries of cargoes of cotton at the European ports to which they are consigned. The New Orleans *Times* of a recent date reports several instances, and charges it to theft of the bales at that port.

There was a severe snow storm in North Alabama on the 28d of May. Since the unnatural alliance at Cincinnati even the elements themselves appear to have lost their reckoning.

The Vienna Exhibition of 1873 is to have a department for "The Child," and the projectors desire information concerning the manner of training American youth—the proverbial "cuteness" of the Yankee nation having stirred the phlegm of the sober Germans.

A "National Safe Deposit Company" has just been organized in London upon the model of those in this country. The idea seems to be received with great favor among the wealthy and business circles, and will probably extend to the continent, as in the case of our street railways.

A grain of fact is worth a ton of the